neighborhood had objected on the ground it would be detrimental to business. He

COMMISSIONER WRITE CONTRADICTS BY Then Mr. Goff took up the much-handled and fravel Tortoni license and again read to en-dorsement written by Mr. Andrews, "The appli-cant is personally endorsed by Judge Andrew J. White."

White.

Q.— you used English accurately when you said that Mr. White personally endorsed Lawler You meant that he came to you in person and said a good word for the applicant? A.—Yes, although he might have written a letter.

Q.— Put where is the letter. It is not in the records here. A.—I do not know.

Mr. toolf—Step aside a moment. Judge White, please take the stand. Lewis, come here.

Mr. White was aworn, and Licenses Lewis stood before him.

Q.—You are Andrew J. White, Dock Commis-longr, and formerly a Justice of the Peace? Jam,

Did you ever see this man before? [Indiage Levis.] A.—Not to my knowledge.

Did you ever know him? A.—No.

Could you ever have gone to the Excise rd and vouched for him? A.—I am sure I

rdid,
Goff-Thas will do, Judge White. Now,
Andrews, in view of Judge White's sworn
mony and of Lewis's testimony, what have



commissioner and news.

you to say? A.—I have to say that I must have
got some sort of endorsement from Judge White
er I would not have so written on the license.
Q.—Now you are trying to argue yourself out
of a very unpleasant position. Did Judge White
He? A.—I do not say so.
Q.—But either you lie or he lies? A.—He does
not say he did not vouch for Lewis, only that he
does not recollect him.
Mr. Goff.—Well, we'll make this absolute. Mr.
White, will you answer from where you sit: Did
you ever vouch for Lewis in any way to any person for a license or for any other thing at any
time?

time;
Judge White-I did not, I am positive I never
sudorsed him for anything.
TAXED DISECTLY WITH BRISETAKING. AXED DIBECTLY WITH BRIBETARING.

TAXED DIBECTLY WITH BRIBETARING.

Mr. Goff to Mr. Andrews)—Now, in order to gover up a corrupt transaction, you misused the Bame of a friend? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Why, what other than a corrupt motive could have led you to write down that lie; to grant a license to a notorious house after having rejected one application? What motive other than the earning of a bribe, the \$500 which Edgar M. Tomilisson and his wife have sworn was paid to you through them by Mme. Chaude? A.—I do not consider it a lie.

Q.—Why, the record is that you did grant the license after Tomilisson paid you the \$500. A.—That is your conclusion.

Mr. Goff then read a long letter written by the witness in June, 1885, highly recommending Tomilisson for a political office, and endorsing him with praise of his efficiency and honesty.

Q.—Now, had anything taken place to alter that opinion up to the Tortoni transaction? A.—There was no Tortoni transaction.

Q.—Now, your denial is on record, but "methinks the gentleman does too much protest;" you remember the quotation? Name some act which changed your high regard for Tomilisson? A.—I have an action against him, and I prefer to vanitate that there.

Q.—That is to vindicate yourself, and you are here to vindicate yourself. A.—Well, some time in 1890 Mr. Dayton told me—

Mr. Goff interrupting—That is hearsay. Give us facts; we have not allowed a word of hearsay against you, A.—I cannot answer unless I am allowed to state circumstances told to me.

Mr. Goff next took up the case of two excise handstransaction and the prefer to a part of the protest of the prote

quote the city ordinances regarding the duties of public officers, which were not quoted in the original indictments. It was also said that other indictments will be found against the twice indicted policemen, with the exception of former tapt, Stephenson, based on testimony other than that given by Mrs. Thurow, the fugitive witness against them.

Since Mrs. Thurow's disappearance District Attorney Fellows has made every effort to secure other testimony than that of Mrs. Thurow against the indicted men. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said yesterday that he had no doubt that he would be able to secure the arrest and return to this city of Mrs. Thurow, but whether she returned or not the indicted policemen would not escape trial and probable conviction, because new evidence would take the place of Mrs. Thurow's evidence. He had not submitted his report to Col. Fellows, he said, as to Mrs. Thurow's disappearance, because he was waiting to receive additional reports from the detectives who are looking for her. less I am anowou to state transactions.

Mr. Goff next took up the case of two excise inspectors, Lawrence Collins and Michael Haggerty. They had been charged by the witness with trafficking in surrendered licenses, and were allowed to resign, although guilty, as Mr. Goff said, of State prison offences. The witness said that he allowed them to resign because they had violated a rule of the office, and that he did not think their offences were follonious. The witness admitted that a man named Jacob Rees, employed by him in his iron works, was also made a deputy excise inspector by the witness.

was also made a deputy witness.

Q.—And a man named Leland connected with your iron works also drew pay from the city through the license office? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Why, then, did he give you \$500 a year?

A.—What \$500?

Q.—The \$500 which went to support his sister, your wife, in California? A.—He gave no money to my wife.

Q.-Was not that the condition of his employment?

A.-No, sir; the money went to his mother.

BORROWED \$3,000 OF JACOB RUPPERT. BORROWED \$3,000 OF JACOB RUPPERT.

Mr. Goff worked on this subject some time
longer, and then made a sudden switch with
this question: "How many promiseory notes of
yours did the browers of New York hold while
you were Excise Commissioner?" A.—I don't
know of any.

Mr. Goff then worked the old familiar bluff of
pretending to have the documents he was inquiring about in his possession, and worked as



HORNER, THE AUSTRIAN BOND MAN. RORNES, THE AUSTRIAN BOYD MAN.

seual with entire success. "Will you swear?"

be reared, fumbling over some papers with the

sid of young Mr. Jerome.

The witness—I recollect that Jacob Ruppert

baned me some meney on a note.

Q. ireturning the papers)—I thought so. How

moch? A.—St.000.

Q.—And George Ehret? A.—No.

Q.—What? Did not Comptroller Fitch get a

license from you for khrev, and then get Ehret

ig cash a note for you? A.—No.

Q.—Who paid Jacob Ruppert the note? A.—

I did.

Q.—How? A.—By a check on the Lincoin

Q.-How? A .- By a check on the Lincoin

Q.—How? A.—By a check on the Lincoin Back.
Q.—Ab, you have an account there? A.—Yes: and have had for fiftuen years.
Q.—This is interesting. Did you not swear recently, when you were yanked up in supplementary proceedings, that you had no bank account? A.—No: I swore I had no rest estate.
Q.—And that you had no personal property, because you were keeping a fictitious account in the Lincoin Hank?

The witness explained that he had a very small account in his own name at the bank. He said that when the Mur newspaper suspended his found that as a director of the company which owned it he was personally liable for its delt of \$500,000. For that reason, when he had meneys or checks to deposit he gave them to his borokesper, Jacob Rees, to deposit to his, Rees's, account, and Rees in return gave him checks for the amounts.

checks for the amounts.

Q. Hut you have testified that you have been out of business for five years. What checks did you give to flees? A.—The city pay checks. and in view of the fact that they aided in securing his election, the retail grocers, who want
their liquor license fees reduced, have been led
to believe that they will get the reduction. With
this prospect, though, some of them are not sattheir in at a meeting of the Retail Grocers'
Union at Grocers' Hall, in East Fifty-seventh
airest. Monday night, one of the unsatisfied
made a speech in which he said that he believed
that the retail grocers should band together to
secure the appointment of one of their number
on the new Board of Excise. This gentleman's
proposition was applicated, but no official notice
was taken of it. BORROWED \$1.000 IN HILLS PROM PLUNKIPP. Q.—And you have given him bills. Where did you get bills to deposit if you were not in business? A.—I can't say. Q.—Come. saswer: where did you get them? Q. I sale wer.
Q. I sale wer.
Q. I sale you get them from contractors who have contract with the Street Cleaning Department? A. No. air.
Q. Whore, I maist? A. I have told you I can't tell.

cai.'t tell.

O. And I have told you that you must? A.
I profer not to tell, for it was a private transac Working people need ofear beans, sound sleep, and sound steep, and sound steep and s tion.

Q. Would it tend to disgrace, or degrade, or convict you of a crime? A. No.

Q. Then you must tell. A lafter a long pairer. Well, I horrowed from Senator George Blankiri.

had to sit down in a chair to modify his transports, and from the chair for some time he continued the examination.

Q.—On! On! This is interesting. How much did you berrow? A.—A thousand dollars.

Q.—Why till you berrow it in bills; he has a bank account? A.—Because I preferred not to deposit a check.

Q.—Now, was not that \$1,000 a bribe? A.—No.

BORROWED FROM PLUNKITT TO PAY DUNK.

Yes, sir. Mr. Goff-Well, I guess that will do for the

NEW POLICE INDICIMENTS.

Mr. McIntyre Says Other Witnesses Will

tains John C. Stephenson and Michael Doherty and former Sergeants McKenna. Clark, Parker-

son, Jordan, and Liebers, and former Ward Men John Hock, and Bernarn Meeban. The new in-

dictments supersede the old indictments, and

are considered to be stronger because they

quote the city ordinances regarding the duties

EVELYN BELL IN ORANGE.

Thinks the Republicans will Call the Lexow

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 4.-At the session of the

Lexow committee yesterday Mr. Goff called the

name of Mrs. Evelyn Bell three times. There was no response. But if Mr. Goff had been out

in this city he might have seen Mrs. Hell walk-

In this city he might have seen Mrs. Hell walking along Main street, accompanied by her
pretty Japaness dog, with its collar studded
with diamonds. The keeper of the house in
West Thirty-sixth street. New York, has been
in Orange for more than a month.
She told an Orange business man that she was
obliged to keep away from New York until Jan.
1, when the Republicans were going to "call the
Lexow committee off," and let her continue her
business without interruption.

Green Goods Man Ryan Indicted for His Con.

The Grand Jury found an indictment yester day for disobeying the subpoena of the Lexow

committee served upon him in May last against

Michael Ryan, the green goods man, who was a

witness before the committee on Monday. De-tective Sergeant Rellly went to the Tombs, where Ryan was locked up, having been com-mitted for contempt in default of \$500 bait, and arrested him on the beach warrant. When taken before Judge Martine in the General Ses-sions he pleaded not guilty and was remanded to await trial.

BOOKKEEPER AND DEPOSITOR.

This Overdraft Cost Policus His Place in

Samuel Polinz, a bookkeeper in the East Side

Bank, at 135 Grand street, has been discharged

from that institution for permitting a depositor to overdraw his account without letting the

bank's officers know about it. The amount of the overdraft was \$403.80, and the depositor

the overdraft was \$403.80, and the depositor promptly made it good when called upon, besides paying \$220 which the bank spent for the services of an expert accountant in overhauling the bookkeeper's accounts.

The bank will not presecute the bookkeeper, because his act is regarded as one of carelessness rather than dishonesty. The depositor still has an account at the bank. He has had permission from the bank officers upon several occasions to overdraw his account to a small amount.

A PROTEST FROM THE CLUBS.

They Don't Agree with Mayor Schieren to His License Scheme.

The plan of Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn to

compel social clubs to take out a first-class sa-

loon license has aroused a storm of protest. It is contended that there is no law to enforce the

is contended that there is no law to enforce the payment of the fee, and some of the leading riubs intend to units in a refusal to pay it, and to make a test case in the courts. Justice Neu of the Busiswick Democratic Club add; "Clubs don't sell liquor to anybody but members. You might just as well ask a man who keeps liquor in his own house to pay for a license as to ask a club to do so. The club is a family in its own house. It does not sell liquor, but keeps it to use for itself."

A Grocer for Excise Commissioner,

and in view of the fact that they aided in secur-

Need Clear Houds.

Since the election of Col. Strong for Mayor,

Take Mrs. Thurow's Pince. The Grand Jury found new indictments for bribery yesterday against former Police Cap-

CESSFUL AS THE GOO GOOS. They Conclude that They Will Bave to Amend Their Chappes Before the Gov-ernor, Which Will Take Time-Chief Clerk Unger and Mr. Wellman Testify. Q.—Now, was not that \$1,000 a bribe? A.—No.
PLUSHITT A DEPARTMENT CONTRACTOR.
Q.—But Benator Plunkitt has contracts with
your department? A.—He has had for many
years a contract to furnish scows.
Q.—And how many stables do you rent for
your department howes? A.—Nine.
Mr. Off (resuling from a paper)—And Senator
George Plunkitt owns five of them.
The examination proceeded for some time,
based muon the annual report made by the witness. It was shown that for come of the barns
rented from Senator Plunkitt the city pays as
high as \$5,300 a year. Senator Lexew remarked: "Nou can rent a very handsome residence for that money."
Mr. Goff—The stable property is not worth
the annual rent prid for it.
Senator Lexew to the witness.—Do you think
it was a delicate and proper thing for you to do
to incur such an indebtedness to Senator Plunkitt, who has such relations to your department?
A.—Perhaps it was not.

BORROWED FROM PLUNKITT TO PAY DUNK. The second days' assault on Col. Fellows proved just about as successful as Monday's, when the Goo Goos and the German band both attacked him. Monday's result was tersely put by Chief Clerk Unger, who said:
"They showed down a pair of fives and that

The hearing went on yesterday morning in Part I. in the old General Sessions building. Commissioner Liuson was away ahead of time, and the reformers were away behind time. Mr. Phillips of the German Five came into court with a law book and a wide smile.

"Here's the general law," he said, "to show that I was right when I stated last night that it was the duty of the District Attorney to see that the forfeited bail bonds were collected. It's the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 503-5, and the general county law ——" Q. (by Mr. Goff)—What crisis in your affairs required that lean from Senator Plunkitt? A.—I had borrowed that num from Thomas J. Dunn and wanted to return it to him.

Q.—And he is an up-town Tammany leader and a contractor, is he not? A.—I believe so.

BORROWED FROM DUNN TO PAY DAYTON.

GERMANS AND FELLOWS.

THESE ACCUSERS ABOUT AS SUC-

"The county law," said Commissioner Lin-son, "does not apply to New York county. New BOHROWED FROM DUNK TO PAY DAYTOK.

Q.—What was the emergency which caused you to borrow from Dunn? A.—I only object to bringing in the names of other persons.

Q.—But we don't chiget? A.—Well, several years ago I borrowed from Mr. Dayton, and was anxious to pay him.

Q.—And that was the reason why Dayton insisted upon your getting a place, so you could pay him?

The witness said that Mr. Dayton had first informed him that Mayor Gilroy intended to appoint him, the witness, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, but he denied that Dayton was his backer in getting the place. York county is specifically exempted from its

"Is that so? I didn't know that," said Mr. Phillips. "I maintain that when an execution s returned marked 'no property' it is the duty of the District Attorney to prosecute the bonds man for giving straw ball. It's his duty to account for money recovered on forfeited bail bonds."
"Has he failed to do that?" asked Mr. Mc-

"I haven't said so, so far," said Mr. Phillips "but I don't know what I shall be able to find

out before I am through." Chief Clerk Unger resumed the witness stand. Mr. Phillips wanted to know what was in the record of indictments. Mr. McCurdy objected to any questions that did not refer to specific



cases mentioned in the charges. Mr. Linson sustained the objection, but suggested that there was nothing to prevent the Five from amending their charges.

Mr. Goff—Well, I guess that will do for the day then.

The investigation goes on to-day.

It is reported that William A. Brady, manager for James J. Corbett, may be subpsensed before the Lexow committee and questioned about a story that the reason Corbett and Mitchell didn't spar in Madison Square Garden was because the police demanded a third of the gate receipts to let the sparring go on. "The District Attorney," said Mr. Linson emphatically, "has the right of demanding that all the charges he is to answer shall be made before the Governor."

Mr. Phillips sighed as he said: "Unfortunate ly, we have not made our charges broad enough to take in everything. I think that if we can show that Col. Fellows has been negligent in cases where there have been no indictments it will have bearing on the other cases."
"No. Mr. Phillips," said Mr. Linson, "it is a

rule of law that you cannot prove that a man committed one crime by proving that he committed another."

Mr. Phillips wanted to know how many bonds C. L. Jachne was on. The object of this inquiry was to prove that Jachne was a professional sondsman. It came out that Jachne had been on twelve bonds of an aggregate amount of \$11,-100. A lot of this ball was taken in the police

bondsman. It came out that Jachne had been on twelve bonds of an aggregate amount of \$11, 100. A lot of this ball was taken in the police courts. Mr. Phillips asked why the District Attorney badn't proceeded against Lawyer Schooley's surety. Eva Kapp, for transferring her property before she was discharged from the surety.

"Will you tell me," said Mr. McCurdy, "what action the District Attorney could take?"

"Never mind that," said Mr. Phillips, "I don't know that, but we'll find out.

"If you do not know the law I will tell you," said Mr. McCurdy, "There is no law to punish a person who transfers his property fifteen minutes after he signis a ball bond.

"Well, I doubt that," said Mr. Phillips. "The District Attorney should have proceeded for contempt of court, if for nothing else."

Mr. McCurdy chuckled, and Mr. Phillips went on and wanted to know if Peter De Lacy had ever signed hall bonds and whether Mr. Unger knew Mr. De Lacy's business. Mr. Unger said he had been told that Mr. De Lacy was a bookmaker, and was rich. A dozen other cases were asked about, and Mr. Phillips seemed to be aiming his attack at Mr. Unger.

"Is the Clerk or the District Attorney on trial?" asked Mr. McCurdy.

"It makes no difference," said Mr. Unger.

"Whose may neglect, the District Attorney is guilty," said Mr. McCurdy.

"Certainly," said Mr. Sutro. "If anybody in his office was guilty of neglect, he is to blame for it. That is our contention."

Next Mr. Phillips wanted to show that the District Attorney was guilty of keeping in his possession original indictments that should be filed in the court. Mr. Linson suggested that it was the practice in every county in the State. That didn't affect Mr. Phillips. He wanted to prove that the practice was followed in New York, and he forged alesed and did it. Mr. Unger explained that the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions had a list of the indictments and an index to them.

"Is thou a fact," demanded Mr. Phillips," that the Clerk of the accurt will not permit these lists to be seen?"



"These police officials were indicted in October, were they not?" asked Mr. Phillips, "and not one of them, sir, has been tried yet?" Mr. Unger said none had been tried except Capt. Devery, who had been acquitted last February, but had other indictments pending against him that were almost precisely the same as the one on which he had been acquitted.

"What," demanded Mr. Phillips, as if he had discovered something, "do you mean to teil me that the District Attorney permits indictments to stans against a person when he knows he cannot secure a conviction?"

"Capt, Dovery has never asked to have the indictments discharged," said M. Unger.

Among other specific cases that were mentioned in the course of the examination were those of John C. Muntinger and Henry W. Issarbiley, John J. Louis, Annie Beach Appieton. Thomas J. Hiessing, Lillie Clifton, Edward A. Scannel, The Allen, Jacob C. Lee, and John LAWYER PHILLIPS.

Nothing More Acceptable than a Pretty

Whole Family Helped



"My husband was troubled with Rheu-matism so that he could hardly lift his hand to his head, and also had severe pains in his stomach after eating. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured him. Our son Hood's Sarsaparilla built bim up, and he gained 15 pounds. Our

little boy Leon has also been given appetite, weight, and strength by the medicine. Hood's Sarsapacilla cured me of Erysipelas, which i have had for 15 years and which is now entrely driven out of my system. Since taking Hood's

I am better in every way."-Mrs. H. K. JOHN-SON, Lyme Centre, N. H.

C. Eno. Mr. Unger declined to state the reason for the delay in bringing these cases to trial on the ground that it was against public policy, and Mr. Linson sustained him though Mr. Phillips growled. After recess Mr. Wellman was sworn and questioned.
Q.—You were an Assistant District Attorney,
Mr. Wellman? A.—I was,
Q.—While you held that office did you retain
and attend to private practice? A.—I did.
Q.—You were absent from your place in the
District Attorney's office repeatedly attending
to your private practice? A.—I devoted all the
time it was necessary to devote to my private
practice.

Hood's Pills are a mild cathartic, The.

practice.

Q.—Yes, and you were in court at times attending to it, were you not? A.—I was.

Q.—You were the counsel of the Police Board last summer? A.—I was assigned by the Corporation Counsel to presecute certain cases againt police officials.

Q.—You put in a bill for your service? A.—I did.

againt police officials,
Q.-You put in a bill for your service? A.—I did.
Mr. Linson thought that anything more on that line was prying into private business. Mr. McCurdy asked:
"Now. Mr. Wellman, please state what you have done in the way of public business since Jan. I. 1894."
"I will take it for the year before I resigned," said Mr. Wellman. "In December, last year, I was engaged in the trial of the Meyer poisoning case for five weeks. In January the cases of violation of the election law were put in my bands. There were seventy-nine of them, all election inspectors, and the entire month was devoted to preparing the cases for trial. It was necessary to examine from ten to twelve witnesses each day, and the work often took me until midnight. In February I had the Oyer and Terminer, where these cases were tried, and of the lot I secured thirty-nine convictions. This carried me over into March, and after finishing with them I was entirely used up. In the latter part of April and in May I was assigned again to the Meyer case and had the medical end of it. That required long study and preparation, and I worked on it night and day until June, when the case was put on trial. It required six weeks of actual court work to finish it. In the month of July the courts are closed except to take care of prison cases. In August I tried one of the police ward men who was under indictment. That was a long case, too, I had my vacation in September. During October and November I was kept busy with the investigation of cases, ascertaining whether there



was ground for indictment and evidence enough to go to trial on. I was assigned to the Oyer and Terminer for the December term."

"You have missed one important case, have you not?" said Mr. McCurdy, "the Wiman case?"

"Oh, yes." said Mr. Wellman. "That required eight or ten days" work in June. During all my term as Assistant District Attorney it was necessary for me to employ a clerk, and I paid him ont of my own salary."

"This, Mr. Wellman, is a list of your public appearances as an official," said Mr. McCurdy. "Now, will you tell us what additional public work you did?"

"Each month," said Mr. Wellman, "cases were assigued to me for investigation and report. Sometimes there were as many assisteen a month of a month.

were assigned to me for investigation and report. Sometimes there were as many assixteen a month."

Mr. Phillips—Were any steps taken on the part of the District Attorney to see that Mrs. Thurow, your witness in the police cases, did not escape? A.—I know of none being taken, but here I want to state that of all the witnesses against the police Mrs. Thurow, was always the most willing. All during last summer, when the cases were being tried for the Police Board, and it was deemed necessary to have two or three detectives after each witness, Mrs. Thurow was never watched. It was not necessary. She was always on hand when she was needed. She tried to hide nothing in the way of evidence. She led a respectable life, and lived with her husband. I say she was not watched at all. She testified before the Lexow committee willingly, and at the police investigation and before the Grand Jury. On two occasions she was approached by police officials and money was offered her if she would go away. Each time she came to us and reported it, and she made appointments with the men at our instructions,



DR. O'BRIEN.

in order that we might catch them, but unfortunately they did not appear. Of all the witnesses I have ever had anything to do with she was the one who in my judgment needed the least watching.

"Were you, or was any other official, warranted in making an affidavit that would have secured her committal to the House of Detention?" asked Mr. Mcturily.

"Curtainly not." answered Mr. Wellman. Frederick Hoffman was called next to give testimony about an instance of forfoited ball dot mentioned in the charges. Mr. Linson then made his ruling distinct:

"It is not only a written law," he said, "but an elementary principle of common law that when an elective officer is attacked be should be served with a copy of the charges against him, and he should have an opportunity of anawering them and then of presenting proof. General charges will not do, but some facts must be presented which he can dispute. Until such charges are sent to the Governor, and by him to me, with some evidence that the District Attorney has seen them, I feel that I would not only be going beyond my duty, but that I would be doing a grave injustice is entertaining any evidence in support of them."

Mr. Phillips demanded the right to amend the German band's charges. Mr. Linson held that under advisement and Mr. Hoffman stepped down.

Mr. Phillips produced Dr. O'Brien of 161 West.

down.

Mr. Phillips produced Dr. O'Brien of 161 West 122d steet, who testified that Assistant District 122d steet, who testified that Assistant District Attorney Townsead had refused to try a larveny case in which O'Brien was the complainant on a certain day when O'Brien was in court, and had gone ahead with other cases. The case went over for a day, and the, Doctor would not come to court again. The hearing goes on this morning at 10 o'clock.

Sutt Against Ex-Judge Locw Dismissed. Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court directed yesterday that a verdict be given for the defendant in the suit brought by Mrs. Libbic defendant in the aux prougat by are librare spanneshis against ax Judge Loss to establish her dower right in the estate of her former husband. Jacob vanderpost, and for \$10,000 damages for withholding it from her. The Justice held that the plaintiff could not maintain the action unites also gave a subsequently and see extraction unites also gave a subsequent COLGATE & CO'S

## 1806 LAUNDRY SOAP

FOR YEARS EXCLUSIVELY USED BY THE DEST PAMILIES.

SUGAR BROKERS COMPLAIN. Bay the Classification System at the Custom House Is a Muddle,

A meeting of fifty sugar importers and brokers ras held yesterday afternoon in the offices of Nevers & Callahan, Wall and Front streets. The assemblage elected Osgood Welch of Perkins & Welch Chairman, and got to work. All present vigorously and specifically denounced the system of classification of imported sugars at the port of New York decreed by Secretary Carlisle and put in operation by Appraiser Bunn and his subordinates. Under this classifi-cation, it was claimed, there is no uni-formity, and that importers pay different duties on sugars of the same grade from identical ports. In fact, it was broadly asserted

duties on sugars of the same grade from identical ports. In fact, it was broadly asserted that under the system now in operation it is almost impossible for the importers to get uniform treatment. Mr. Welch was empowered to appoint a committee of five to go to Washington and request secretary Carlisle to put in force a system by which uniform appraisements can be established.

When the new sugar schedule was about to go into operation in August last there was very general and somewhat severe criticism of the employees at the Appraiser's stores who would have its workings in charge under Appraiser Bunn. Most of these employees were enveloped in the augar asandal at the stores which led to an investigation in the closing days of the first Cleveland Administration. This investigation was followed by many removals by Secretary Fairchild. On the advent of the Harrison Administration the majority of those who had been removed were reinstated and are still in the service, cagaged in the sugar bureau at the Appraiser's stores. The laboratory is still in charge of Dr. Edward Sherer, who was dismissed at that time and reinstated, and here are others who were put out by Mr. Fairchild only to be put back:

A. G. Rensen, examiner in charge of the sugar room, 52,200 a rear.

to be put back:

A. G. Remson, examiner in charge of the sugar roint, \$2.500 a year.

W. D. Davie, sugar examiner, \$2.200, 1sace W. Cole, sugar examiner, \$1,800. Peter Twannier, sampler, \$1,900. Thomas O. Bicchanid, sampler, \$1,200.

The record of the investigation of these and others was ordered printed by the United States Senate Jan. 21, 1889, and is now on file in the Treasury Department at Washington. The committee of five, it was said, will not make any complaint to Secretary Carliele concerning the employees, but they will take steps to bring about a different system of doing business.

SETON HOSPITAL OPENED.

A Home for Incurables on Spayten Dayvil Heights.

Seton Hospital at Spayten Duyvil was formally opened yesterday afternoon. Twenty years ago Sister Irene, Mother Superior of the New York Foundling Asylum in Sixty-eighth street, began to raise funds for a hospital for those afflicted with incurable diseases. She is an old woman now, and was unable to attend the opening of the institution, but she had the satisfaction of knowing that her purpose had been

When Archbishop Corrigan opened the exer-cises by blessing the building there were more than 1,000 people present. Following the cere-mony the Archbishop and the clergy who asmony the Archbishop and the clergy who assisted nim entered the chapel of the hospital, where the Archbishop made a short address and pronounced the benediction.

The hospitaloverlooks the Hudson, and is surrounded by stacious grounds. It is named for Mother Seton, the founder of the order of the Sisters of Charity in the United States. The building is of brick, four stories high, 250 feet front and 200 feet deep. To the east and west there are two wings, each 90 feet deep. The building was begun about three years ago and cost, \$330,000. All expenses have been meband the hospital opens entirely free from debt, it will be in charge of Sister Mary Dolores, who was a Miss Van Rensselser, and a board of managers yet to be appointed. Sister Dolores will arrive here heat week from Nassau, N. P., where she has spent the last five years among the negroes. The chief of the medical staff will be Dr. J. West Roosevelt.

Among those present at the opening exercises were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thébaud, G. P. Morosini and Miss Morosini. Themas Crimmins, John D. Crimmins, and the Misses Crimmins, Mrs. Thomas Kyan, Mrs. Brockholst Cuttling, Mrs. James Wallace, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, and Mrs. Charles Oeirichs. sisted nim entered the chapel of the hospital.

MAY DIE OF HER BURNS.

Mrs. Emma McGowan, 41 years old, of 263 West Nineteenth street, was perhaps fatally burned yesterday afternoon, and Louis Stiegwald of the same address was badly burned while trying to save her. Mrs. McGowan went down to the cellar of her house with a lighted candle. In some way she set fire to her clothes. She ran up stairs into the street and found her

She ran up stairs into the street and found her way into Stiegwald's butcher shop on the first floor, screaming with fright, and with her clothing a mass of flames.

Stiegwald threw himself upon the burning weman in an effort to extinguish the flames, and together they rolled out on the sidewalk. By this time Stiegwald's clothes had also caught fire. Both the man and woman were in danger of being cremated when Policeman James Madden of the West I wentieth street station rushed up and pulled them apart. With the assistance of some passers by he succeeded in smothering the flames. some passers by he succeeded in smothering the flames.

An ambulance was summoned and Mrs. Mc-Gowan was removed to the New York Hospital. She was severely burned about the body and her hair and cyclrows were singed. The surgeons say that her injuries will probably prove fatal.

Stiegwald had his burns, which were princi-

Stiegwald had his burns, which were princi-pally about the head and arms, dressed in his shop by the ambulance surgeon, and he was re-moved to his rooms.

A POLICEMAN HELD FOR PERJURY

Because of the Testimony He Gave Before the Police Commissioners.

Walter J. Bellinger, a policeman attached to he West Sixty-eighth street station, was charged in the Tombs Police Court yesterday with perjury. On Oct. 31, Beilinger was tried before Commissioner Martin at Police Head-quarters for being in a saloon at Eighty-first quarters for being in a saloon at Eighty-first street and Columbus avenue in uniform. The complaint was made by James Culgin of 38 West Eighty-third street, a clerk in the employ of Major-elect Strong. He swore that he had seen the policeman in the saloon on two different occasions.

Beilinger declared that the charge had been made through spite. He said that he had found that in Manhattan Park one night with a girl between 13 and 10 years of age and had ejected them. Culgin, he added, had threatened at the time to get "hunk".

At the trial Mr. Culgin denied the policeman's storr. Subsequently the Commissioners fined Beilinger twenty days as.

Beilinger twenty days as.

Beilinger, when arraigned in the Tomba Court, was held in \$500 ball for examination on Friday. The bail was furnished by Patrick Casey, a horse-shoer at 32 West Sixty-sixth street.

Tom to Return to Australia. Tom, the Australian boomerang thrower, who has been under treatment in Bellevue Hospital for consumption, will sail for Australia on Sat-urday. His passage will paid by an agent of Barnum & Halley's circus, in whose employ the bushman came to this country.

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FLOWER TO INGRAHAM.

THE GOVERNOR REPLIES TO THE JUSTICE'S CENSURE.

He Cites Justice Ingraham's Political Record and Declares that if Cot. Fellows In Not Fit to Prosecute the Judge Is Not Fit to Preside at the Trinis of Political Offenders-Juntles Ingraham's Answer.

ALBANY, Dec. 4. Gov. Flower was asked today if he had anything to say regarding Justice Ingraham's attack upon him before the Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York city yesterday. The Governor smiled and

"Judge Ingraham complains, does he, that I did not answer his request to require the Attorney-General to take charge of certain prosecu-tions before his court? Well, I did think of re-plying at first, and then I reflected that I could not answer him truthfully without putting him in an unenviable light before the public, and I decided to spare him that embarrassment. But since he has referred to the matter publicly I will inform him publicly why I did not answer his letter. In some respects it was a remarkable letter to come from a Judge of the Supreme Court, but particularly so in its closing paragraph, which was:

"It is also my opinion that the public interests require that such an investigation should, under these circumstances, be conducted by officials not individually connected with either of the political parties in the city of New York.' "When I read this I wondered why, holding

such opinions, Judge Ingraham could have the

presumption to preside over any court in which political offenders were being tried. I recalled pristumption to preside over any court in which political offenders were being tried. I recalled that before he went on the bench he was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee from my district in New York city; that he was nominated by Tammany Hall for Judge of the Superior Court, to which office he was elected; that in the spring of 1891, when Judge Brady died, he was apputinted Judge of the Supreme Court by Gov. Hill upon Richard Croker's recommendation and that in the following autumn, he was Tammany Hall's candidate for the Supreme Court against such a well-known reformer as Francis M. Scott and against Edward T. Bartlett, the Republican candidate who last year defeated Judge Maynard for the Court of Activation expenses which Iludge in raham filed in the office of the County Clerk of New York in November. 1891, he swore that he paid to Richard Croker, Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall, the sum of \$6,500 to be expended, as he swore, for 'the expenses of public meetings, among other things, although in so doing he made himself Hable to Indictinent for violating section 41 of the Penal Code, which makes guilty of a mislemeanor any person who, with the intent to promote the election of a person to an elective office, contributes money for any other purpose than the printing and circulating of handbilis, books, and other papers previous to an election of town meeting, or may be a summany Hall, while Judge Ingraham has been a conspicuous Tammany Hall, Judge Ingraham suggestion of depriving the District Attorney fellows with Tammany Hall, Judge Ingraham suggestion of depriving the District Attorney of all participation, and i should have been a conspicuous Tammany Hall man for many years and owes all his judicial position and advancement to that political organization. Therefore if I adopted Judge Ingraham has been a conspicuous Tammany Hall man for many years and owes all his judicial position and advancement to that political convictions to Judge Ingraham. Insamuch as charges had been fle that before he went on the bench he was member of the Tammany Hall General Com-

ranks. I regret that I cannot say as much for the Republican party.

"So far as my official power goes I say now as I have said before that I want to see every corrupt and unfaithful public officer punished, whether he is a Democrat, a Republican or a Prohibitionist. But such punishment must be meted out decently and in order. I am anxious that the prosecutions of offenders in the city of New York shall be carried on promptly, vigorously, and impartially. The first thing to consider, however, is the charge of neglect and incompetence against the prosecuting officer. Let us dispose of that first, and if he is not the man for his place let us have a man who is."

In reference to Gov. Flower's statement, Judge Ingraham said last evening : In reference to Gov. Flower's statement, Judge Ingralam said last evening:

"The Governor of the State accuses me of being guilty of a crime. The section of the Penal Code to which the Governor makes reference in this connection was passed and became a law in 1892, one year after my election to the Supreme Court bench.

"I was first elected a Judge of the Superior Court and took my place on the bench in 1883. I have never belonged, directly or indirectly, to any political organization, never have attended a political meeting, and never have attended in the discharge of my duty, having been informed by the District Attorney that he had joined in the application to the Governor for the designation of the Attorney-feneral. I wrote a letter to the Governor also requesting such designation, but thinking then as I do now that it would be much more satisfactory if such an investigation were conducted by an official not connected with either of the political parties in the city of New York. I did what I did without consulting any member of the Committee of Seventy, and only upon a statement officially made to me by the District Attorney. So far as the Committee of Seventy is concerned, I have never seen or spoken to a single member of it since election."

Consolidation of Storage Battery Interests. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.- The Electric Storage Battery Company of this city has acquired all the rights and patents of the Consolidated Electric Storage Company, the battery patents and rights of the Brush Electric Company of Cleve-

land, the battery patents and all interests in connection with batteries and the good will of that branch of the business of the General Elec-tric Company, all the property, rights, and pat-ents of the tieneral Electric Launch Company and the Electric Launch and Navigation Com-pany, and the rights, licenses, and patents of the Accumulator Company. Accumulator Company.

These purchases virtually place in control of
the Electric Storage Battery Company all its
former competitors in the luminess of supplying
storage batteries, and put an end to all litigation over ustent rights.

Whittemore's and Basley's Beaths Becinced

Accidental. An inquest in the case of Dr. Francis Whitte-

more and fivorge II. Basicy, who were killed by a Sixth avenue elevated train at the up-town Cortlandt street station on the night of Nov. 24. was held by Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday afternoon. Nearly a dosen witnesses, including the engineer of the train, were called upon to testify. After listening to the testimony for nearly three hours, the jury returned a verdict exonerating the railroad company from all blame, and holding that the death of the two men was purely accidental.

To Use Individual Communion Cups. THOY, Dec. 4 .- The First Methodist Church of Lansingburg has evening, through the official Board, decided to adopt the individual communion cup, the cup to be withen glass or silver. The church is the first in this vicinity to adopt the individual cup.

A Chinese Wants Naval Instruction Here. Bosros, Dec. 3.-Chin W. Hoey, a Chinese 26 years old, has applied to the Massachusetts Nautical Commission for leave to become a cadet on the Enterprise. Hoey has been here twelve years. He has a cousin at Harvard.

Senator Bill to Leave Florida To-day. JACKSONVILLE, Pla., Dec. 4. Senator David B. Hill, who has been spending a few days at Paim Beach, Lake Worth the guest of H. M. Flagier, will leave for the North to-morrow.

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A POVERTY SOCIABLE.

Fines Imposed for Wearing Lines Collars and Pollshed Shoes,

MONTCLAIR, Dec. 4 .- A "Poverty Sociable" was held at the residence of E. B. Colby, at Porter place and Clinton avenue, last night. The originators were the young people of the First Baptist Church. The ladies were plain garments, and many young men wore bleycle suits or other athletic costumes. There were cast fron rules, and they were rigidly enforced by the judges, Messrs, Ennever and Kairns Among the rules and fines were:

No woollen garments to be worn. Fine, five and len cents. No diamonds to be worn. Fine, eventy-five cents. No flirting allowed under a penalty of seventy-five

cents.

No polished shoes. Pine, five cents.

No linen collars. Fine, five cents.

No cuffs. Fine, two cents.

No linen shirts. Pine, ten cents.

No watches to be carried. Pine, \$1.50. No watches to be carried. Fine, \$1.50.

At about 9 o'clock the Rev. W. N. Hubbell, the pastor of the church entered and the judges promptly fined him 5 cents for wearing a linen rollar. The pastor, however, turned the collar up, and there, written in ink, were the words, "Borrowed from Mr. Colby." The fine was remitted. Then he was fined 2 cents for his linen cuffs, wheroupon the cuffs were turned and these words appeared, "Borrowed from Mr. Kairns." A dispute arose, however, whether it was a case of true "borrowment" or a gift, and finally the pastor was fined 10 cents, presumably for false pretences.

The judges fined Harding Benedict 10 cents for wearing a linen shirt. "I deny the allegation," said Mr. Harding, and upon investigation the supposed linen bosom was found to be card-board, and then the judges fined him 50 cents for deception.

While felifford Sutton was being examined by

board, and then the judges fined him 50 cents for deception.

While Gifford Sutton was being examined by the judges as a suspect he bolted to the garret, but was brought down and a fine of 50 cents levied for contumaciousness.

One lady who appeared at the sociable in full dress was fined \$10. Another lady was fined for wearing diamonds. Two young men were fined for fifting. For wearing polished shoes many fines were collected. The sum of the fines collected was \$75, which went to the church.

GEN. AND MRS. MILES RECEIVE.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who was recently ap-pointed commander of the Department of the East to succeed Gen. Howard, retired, and Mrs. Miles formally received the officers of the navy and army stationed around the harbor, together with their wives and daughters, yesterday afternoon at the Military Service Institution Museum
on Governor's Island. Six hundred invitations
were issued. The museum was decked with
flass and relies of the campaigns, and the resplendent uniforms of the officers and the gay
gowns of their wives, sisters, and daughters,
made the scene brilliant. The music was furnished by the First Artillery Band of Fort Hamilton. The reception was under the direction of
about thirty patronesses, the wives and daughters of the officers stationed at Governor's
Island, The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Lieut. Bush. Major Hoff, Major Phipps,
Lieut. Balley, and Capt. Harris.

DON'T WANT THE LEPERS.

Opposition in Louisiana to Every Selection of a Place for a Home. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—The police jury of Iberville parish has called a meeting for Monday to protest against the establishment of the State Leprosy Home in that parish. There are several hundred lepers in Louisiana, and the btate has been trying for years to erect a hospital where they may be isolated. The last Legislature made ample provision for the hospital, but every place where it was proposed to establish it has risen against it.

Ratajesyk Joins the Wilson Pamily. Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, has granted permission to Theodore Ratsjczyk of 124 West 101st street to change his name to Theodore R. Wilson.

The Wenther.

Fair weather prevalled generally yesterday ever the Northern States, where it was growing slightly warmer. Rain was falling over the Southern States from Texas to the Atlantic coast. There was but one ion, and that without rain or orth of Minn

north of Minnesota.

It was fair and slightly warmer in this city; highest official temperature 40°, lowest 81°; average humidity 63 per cent.; wind southwest, average velocity sight miles an hour; barometer corrected to read to see level at 8 A. M., 50.12; S.P. M., 80.00.



Average on Dec. 4, 1898. WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY.
For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, fair;

south winds. For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connectious fair; north winds, becoming south.

For eastern New York, fair; southwest winds. For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jercey, fatry

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